

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXIV.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1912.

No. 52

THIRD PARTY CALL IS MADE

Delegates Called To Meet
August 5.

Freedom From Boss Rule and
Control of Trusts Is
Adopted as Slogan.

New York, July 7.—A call to the people of the United States who are in sympathy with the "National Progressive Movement" to send delegates to a national convention to open in Chicago August 5 was given out this afternoon by United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, Theodore Roosevelt's campaign manager. The call is signed by members of the committee chosen at a meeting held in Chicago and also includes signatures of Roosevelt followers in forty states.

"The territories have no place in a national convention and will not be considered," declared Senator Dixon, in commenting upon the signatures. "As for the missing eight states, the most of them probably will send delegates, although they have not taken part in the call.

"Maine, for instance, postponed any definite action because there is now a strong fight on in the primaries, with the sympathy running in favor of the progressive movement. Delaware, North Carolina, Arkansas and Nevada probably will take part in the convention. Mississippi and South Carolina may possibly be unrepresented.

"The call lays down no rules as to the methods of choosing delegates, since each state will be expected to select its delegates by its own parliament. The representation will be cut down to just one-half that for the previous conventions. This was considered advisable since this convention is to be notably a deliberative body and will certainly be composed of a class of men altogether different from those who usually attend conventions.

"In all probability the convention will adopt the name 'National Progressive' for the new party, but I can not say definitely what will be done. Thus far no issues have been authoritatively stated and of course the platform itself will have to be decided upon by the delegates."

The text of the call is:
"To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences, who through repeated betrayals, realize that today the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old party organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country can come out of either.

"We believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement—a nation-wide movement on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be saved in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests.

"Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice, thus secured, can honest property find permanent protection.

"Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has in fact become, government by the sordid influences that control the few.

"Who believe that only through the movement proposed can we obtain in the Nation and the several states the legislation demanded by the modern business so as to assure their being used in the interest of the whole people; legislation which shall promote prosperity and at the same time secure the better and more equitable diffusion of prosperity; legislation which shall promote the economic well-being of the honest farmer, wage-worker, professional man, and business man alike, but which shall at the same time strike in efficient fashion and not merely pretend to strike at the roots of privilege in the world of industry no less than in the world of politics.

hold that the commandment delivered in Sinai, 'Thou shalt not steal' applies to politics as well as to business.

"To all in accord with these views, a call is hereby issued by the provisional committee under the resolution of the for the positions of President and Vice President of the United States."

Included in the list of signers are three Democrats: Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver; Julian Harris, of Atlanta, son of Joel Chandler Harris; and John M. Parker, of New Orleans.

Among the well-known newspaper owners and editors are Chester H. Rowell, owner of the Fresno Republican; Henry J. Allen, of the Wichita Beacon; L. J. McMahon, editor of a newspaper in Salem, Oregon; Van Valkenburg, of the Philadelphia North American; Henry L. Stoddard, editor of the New York Mail and W. R. Nelson, owner of the Kansas City Star.

Among other men of note are President Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, of California; Gov. R. T. Vessey, of South Dakota; Gov. Joseph Carey, of Wyoming; ex-Gov. W. M. O. Dawson, of West Virginia; former Atty. Gen. Charles J. Bonaparte, United States Senator; Miles Polindexter, of Washington; Leslie Combs, Kentucky, former Minister to Peru and Guatemala; Congressman George Curry, a former Governor of New Mexico, and Miguel A. Otero, a leader of the Spaniards there; State Treasurer George A. Taylor, of Tennessee; William Draper Lewis, dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania.

STATE GUARD TO GO TO ALABAMA

Kentucky Troops to Participate
in Army Maneuvers at
Anniston.

Frankfort, Ky., July 8.—Tentative arrangements for moving the Kentucky National Guard to Anniston, Alabama, July 25 to participate in the regular army maneuvers have been made by Major T. W. Woodard of the Military Department.

It was impossible for Major Woodard to finally close the contracts as the bill appropriating the funds for holding the national encampment was not properly drawn and had to be sent back to Congress. The words "of America" were left out of the sentence "United States of America" which killed the bill. A new one had to be prepared.

Six special trains will carry the troops from this state. The First Regiment will proceed from Louisville, the second will concentrate at Corbin and the Third at Guthrie. The Somerset Company will go direct over the Queen and Crescent line while the special trains Nashville.

The guard will be in command of Brigadier General Roger Williams, of Lexington and will consist of 110 officers and 1,000 militiamen. Major Woodard will go to Anniston, July 10, to arrange quarters for the Kentucky Guard.

BEAVER DAM

Mr. James Chick, of the South Beaver Dam neighborhood, passed away Saturday. He was seventy old years old and a member of the Baptist church for a number of years. Mr. Chick was well known all over the county. The funeral took place Sunday morning at Williams Cemetery, leaving several children and a host of friends to mourn his death.

Mrs. Arthur Miller went to Princeton Saturday to spend a week with her sister, Mrs. Fred Taylor.

Quite a number went to Owensboro to spend the Fourth.

Mr. Roscoe Nelson, of near Cromwell, was in town last week.

Miss Mary Borah, of Cromwell and Miss Mawie Gilstrap, of Dunmore, visited Miss Ruth Hanley, Sunday.

Misses Ida and Ruth Wilson, of the Cromwell neighborhood, were in town Sunday.

Mr. Warder Gardner returned from Princeton Monday, where he has been visiting.

Messrs. Chester and Orville Wilson, of the Cromwell neighborhood, visited Dr. O. P. Piner Sunday.

Mrs. Jasper Coleman and daughter, Edna, of Louisville, are visiting Mrs. Coleman's brother, Mr. J. F. Cassader.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Piner, of the Borah neighborhood, visited Mr. Wm. Piner Sunday and Monday.

POSTMASTER'S ATTACK ON PRESIDENT TAFT

Causes Removal of Manager L.
B. McHargue From London,
Ky., Office.

Washington, July 8.—An attack upon President Taft in the Mountain Echo, published at London, Ky., is assigned as the reason for the removal of Lee B. McHargue as postmaster of London by Dr. C. P. Grandfield, Third Assistant Postmaster General, here today. Mr. McHargue is manager of the Mountain Echo, and his dismissal was made by order of the President.

The following letter from Dr. C. P. Grandfield to Senator Bradley regarding the removal of Mr. McHargue was given out by the White House authorities and Senator Bradley jointly:

"An order has this day been made by direction of the President, removing Lee B. McHargue as postmaster of London, Ky., for violation of the President in the newspaper controlled by him. As the London postoffice is to be placed in charge of the postmaster's duties until another appointment is made, your prompt recommendation for the appointment of a successor to Mr. McHargue is desired."

Senator Bradley has not yet recommended a successor to Mr. McHargue. Dr. Grandfield says that McHargue's paper has attacked Mr. Taft in a most outrageous manner.

STATEMENT BY BRADLEY.
"It accuses the President of stealing delegates at the Chicago convention," said he.

Senator Bradley says the paper alleged Mr. Taft to be "in a corner," called him a "snaw man" and charged that he obtained the presidential nomination through "fraudulent delegates."

The postoffice authorities refused to give up the clipping declared to have been responsible for the removal of Mr. McHargue.

While President Taft has not drawn the line on criticism, as a general proposition, and has accorded to every officeholder the right to be against him for re-election, the case of McHargue got on the President's nerves.

Enemies of the President say that in ousting McHargue he gave recognition to a new offense which was not supposed to exist in America, that of less majority. It was not charged that McHargue had failed to make an acceptable postmaster or that there had been any neglect of his duties.

McHargue's friends say the President had applied these terms to himself and ought not to take umbrage when they were applied by another.

In Court 90 Years.

New York, July 8.—A case which has kept its place on the calendar of the New York Courts for 90 years has just been brought to a conclusion here. The action which has long been known as the "Oldest Living Suit," was begun in 1822, and was brought to trial in 1912 before Chancellor Kent.

It was instituted to dissolve the United Insurance Company, of New York, and the Chancellor directed that the corporation should be wound up. Its assets were collected, and its debts having been liquidated proceedings were taken to distribute the remainder among the stockholders and creditors of the company.

The identities of the persons to whom certain claims should be paid was still in dispute when the liquidators completed their work and the money involved, about \$3,000 was deposited with the State Comptroller. The descendants and heirs-at-law of the claimants recently succeeded in proving their title to the sums, and a Court order will be served on the payment of the money which has been in the hands of the state for 90 years.

Only the principal of the fund can be recovered by the claimants, but if they could collect the amount with compound interest they would be entitled to over \$38,000. The state of New York, therefore has benefited to the extent of more than \$35,000 by its custodianship of the \$3,000 since 1822.

Weds Fourth Time at 77.

Pudonah, Ky., July 8.—Although he is 77 years old, Jesse S. Sherron took his fourth bride yesterday when he was married to Mrs. Ida Rogers, of Bandana. It is the third marriage of the bride. Mr. Sherron is a farmer, residing near Pudonah, and is still hale and hearty.

PATENT MEDICINES MAY LOSE PART OF BUSINESS

England's New Insurance Act is
Expected to Effect Big Sav-
ing to Delicate Persons.

London, July 8.—The enormous growth in the popularity of patent medicines was revealed in the evidence of Dr. Alfred Cox, medical secretary of the British Medical Association, before the select committee of the House of Commons, when he stated that it was estimated that no less a sum than \$12,500,000 was spent every year in Great Britain on patent medicines. This amount, he declared, was sufficient to maintain 40,000 beds in the hospitals.

But of this amount, an authority explained, considerably over a million pounds' worth of patent medicines come from America and Germany. There are in the United Kingdom no fewer than 40,000 licensed vendors of patent medicines.

So great is the variety that one firm alone manufactures 115 different remedies; which, judging by the advertisements, should promise a cure for almost every ill that flesh is heir to. It is astounding the amount of faith that is placed in well-advertised patent medicines.

Many of the proprietary medicines are good certainly, but there are others which are placed before the public with grossly exaggerated statements as to their value. As Dr. Alfred Cox said, are a fraud on the public.

It will be interesting to see what result the Insurance Act will have upon the sale of patent or proprietary medicines. It will almost for a certainty have the effect of diminishing their sale, as instead of purchasing remedies now on the market the insured person will save the expense by consulting his own doctor. Another sequel will be that the revenue will suffer considerably by the loss of stamp duties.

Senator Bradley's Defense Of President Taft.

Senator Bradley being permitted to deliver his speech on the floor of the convention, gives it out to the newspapers. Mr. Bradley is a special pleader in this case as in the case of Lochner, speaking not for justice, but for mercy for the beneficiary of a grave offense.

We believe that Gov. Bradley is the man of all men to defend President Taft's title to his nomination. When the people of Lexington made a strenuous fight against the violation of the election laws of Kentucky, the stuffing of the ballot box and the stealing of elections, they arraigned the offenders in the Federal Court of the Eastern district of Kentucky.

The men charged with these election offenses, though they were Democrats, employed Gov. Bradley, and he successfully conducted the case, preventing punishment for election offenses and postponing the day of judgment for those offenses in the Eastern part of the state.

In 1904 there were numerous outrages, some of fraud, some of violence, directly affecting the result of elections in this city. It was a Federal election, the conspiracy was established by various defense leading to one direct end. Men were beaten on their way to the polls or from them, precincts were removed, ballot boxes were locked, and returns were falsified. Finally, by the active labors of Col. Hill, the United States District Attorney, indictments were found against these election offenders.

Senator Bradley appeared in the Federal Court of the Eastern district of Kentucky to defend these men charged with the conspiracy for the overthrow of the ballot box. Again he was successful in freeing his clients, though some of his witnesses landed in the Atlanta penitentiary charged with perjury.

The Legislature of Kentucky, which met at Frankfort in January, 1905, was a Democratic Legislature. The Democrats at a State-wide primary had selected as their candidate for Senator, Gov. Beckham.

The Courier-Journal, in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, called upon the Democrats to repudiate the man selected by the people for Senator, the editor of that journal declaring that if he was in that body he

would have no hesitation in voting against Gov. Beckham.

So encouraged, the small faction among the Democrats booted the nomination of a State-wide Democratic primary, and prevented the election of Gov. Beckham.

These men were largely under the influence of the liquor elements in politics. One of them was a saloon-keeper. Mr. Lillard, of Danville, was elected to the Legislature by the temperance element, pledged to the passage of the county unit law. In the Legislature he went back on his pledges. At the last moment he joined McNutt, Charlton and Munier in a vote for the Republican nominee, Senator Bradley, and Senator Bradley holds his title by the united action of those four men whom the party has repudiated and whom the people have consigned to oblivion. Even Mr. Waterson had to declare subsequently that he could not support the election upon which the names of any of these men appear.

The selection of Mr. Bradley as a defender for Mr. Taft is both "sensible" and "fit."—Evening Post.

Stock Shipment.

The Stock Committee for the Society of Equity will make a shipment from Beaver Dam Monday, July 15.

L. B. TICHENOR,
S. L. STEVENS,
H. T. PORTER,
Committee.

AVIATION MEET AT MADISONVILLE FAIR

Woodmen of the World Will Also
Have Big Celebration.

Madisonville, Ky., July 10.—The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Great Hopkins County Fair begins Tuesday, July 16, with the prospects very flattering for a record breaking event.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Kearney, the daring and successful aviator, will make thrilling flights in a Curtiss aeroplane.

Wednesday is Derby Day and Woodmen's Day and the combined W. O. W. lodges of Hopkins county will unite in a monster demonstration, starting with a parade from Woodmen hall at 10 a. m., and ending in competitive prize drills at the fair grounds and speeches by eminent men in the order.

Thursday is Madisonville and Earlington Day and Friday and Saturday are field days, always drawing large crowds.

Race and show ring stock has been coming in for several days and already about sixty horses are quartered on the grounds. The great bulk of the stock will come Sunday and Monday. Special trains will be run from Hartford and Hopkinsville on July 17, 18, 19 and 20, the usual reduced rates being given on all trains.

The greatest preparations have been made since the fair has been in existence and record breaking crowds are looked for.

I. C. Train Wrecks.

Jackson, Miss., July 6.—Steel coaches probably saved the lives of more than a score of passengers when Illinois Central passenger train No. 3 southbound, was wrecked two miles south of Jackson late this afternoon.

A number of passengers were badly shaken up and bruised, but only five required more than passing medical attention. These were brought to Jackson and placed in a hospital where it was said their injuries were not serious.

One of them tearing through the floor of one well-filled coach and projecting through the roof.

Many Hurt In Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4.—Up to midnight the casualty score of the Fourth of July in Pittsburgh loomed large. At that hour thirty-six accidents had been subdued with a loss of upwards of \$20,000. The casualty list frames up something like this: One dead, one broken back, one eye lost and two badly injured, seven fingers missing, four amputations of hands necessary, two struck by bullet, two arms by powder explosion seriously burned by powder explosion and one in a critical condition from an explosion of a firecracker that tore open the neck.

LIFE PRISONER TENDS ROSES

Prisoner for Over Fifty-
two Years.

So Long From Outside World He
Learned to Love the
Prison.

Wethersfield, Conn., July 8.—Early in the morning the heavy-barred doors of the Connecticut State Penitentiary swung open and an old, white-haired man walked out. The door closed and the old man, John P. Warren, was free.

For fifty-two years he had worn the metal-buttoned uniform of gray that marked him a life prisoner. When he was 21 he married a young girl 17. From the first the marriage was unhappy. There were old stories, long since forgotten, that linked his young wife's name with that of another sutor. The bridegroom took his girl-wife to a brook one day and held her head under the water until death came.

In December, 1859, John P. Warren was sentenced to life imprisonment. Then James Buchanan was President, and Abraham Lincoln a poor, unknown lawyer, riding the circuit in Illinois. The first ocean cable had just been dropped into the Atlantic. The entire country was ablaze over John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. The first oil well was sunk that year. The clouds of an approaching civil war loomed up in the horizon.

As the year 1860 dawned, John Warren entered the prison. The war was fought, and another also, Mexico overthrew an emperor and a president. Boundaries of nations changed. The telephone, wireless, aeroplanes, giant liners, and sixty-miles-an-hour trains arrived. Kings and Presidents came and went. Millions of people were born, lived and died. And all the while, John Warren lived a living death in prison walls.

He petitioned for a pardon twenty-eight times, and then resigned himself to fate. He even grew to like those prison bars, the prison yard and the flower garden back of the warden's house. In that he toiled among the flowers during the last few years. Then, on June 16, the board set him free.

"How does it feel, John, to be free, after a lifetime in prison?" was asked of the old man, as he stood inhaling deep breaths of air, and looking far out over grassy slopes and daisied meadows.

For a long time he did not answer. He could not. He just kept gazing out and out, "stretching" his eyes, as it were, upon the distance which had been denied him ever since he was 22 years old. Then he at last turned: "How does it feel?" he said; "why it feels so strange, so unusual, it doesn't feel natural. There is too much room out here; I can see too far. It hurts—coming, like this, all at once."

And John Warren, the "lifer," the murderer, rapped at the prison doors that he might go back and work a little while in the rose garden in the prison yard.

"You see, it may be a prison," the stooped old man was saying as he worked among the tangled roses, "but it's just about the only home I've had in 50 years—and I am—almost—fond of it. 'They,' and he turned to the barred cells confining the convicts, murderers, robbers, 'they are the only folks I know.'"

And a film of tears spread across his brown, kindly eyes, at the thought of being a free man, to go where and when he wished.

Gives Fossils To Harvard.

New York, July 6.—Dr. Carlos de la Torre y Huerta, former Mayor of Havana, who received the degree of Doctor of Science at Harvard last month for discoveries tending to prove that Cuba was at one time a part of the American mainland, received today two large cases of fossils and shells which he recently gathered in Cuba and adjacent waters, and on which he based his theories. The fossils and shells will be shipped to Harvard University, to which Dr. Huerta has given them, and he himself will spend the remainder of the summer at Cambridge arranging the collection.